# THE LATEST NEWS.

## MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribane.
WASHINGTON, Monday, May 28, 1860.

THE JAPANESE IN THOUBLE. The Japanese are much exercised about the re-turn of the Niagara, and cannot be made to believe that it was occasioned by an accident. They are fully persuaded it is an artifice to detain them in this country, and insist upon immediate preparations for their departure. The Naval Commission have not yet been able to remove this preinslice, though every persuasion has been employed to sacisfy them that they can reach Japan within the limited time, and still have abundant opportunity to visit our principal cities, as original y designed. This unexpected difficulty may interfere materially with some of the projected arrangements in Philadelphia and New-York. In any event, the Japanese ask to be relieved from going out at night, and attending balls, and such spectacles, for which they have no taste, and which are repugnant to their habits of life at home. They manifest great interest in all useful and mechanic arts, and express greater satisfaction at their visit to the Navy-Yard and its workshops, than all the public exhibitions.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

The conference on the Military Academy Bill killed off the proposed Texas Regiment and the substitute which was designed of mounting two infantry regiments, thus saving \$1,000,000, which the Senate endeavored to impose under a fictitious clamor, contrived in Texas, for the purpose of securing this expenditure, and to which some were inclined to yield in the House. Cortina's ravages were all imaginary, except as they were directed against the Treasury.

THE PENDING TREATIES.

It is not improbable that the President may call an Executive session of the Senate immediately after the Legislative adjournment, if the treaties which are still pending shall not be fully considered before then. That with Mexico has expired, but Mata has received authority to extend the time two months. In the present complications of Mexico, which are more embarrassing than ever, the Senate may well hesitate to act on that treaty, especially as Lerdo, through whose influence it was mainly obtained, is alleged to be on the eve of withdrawing from Juarez's Cabinet, to be suc ceeded by Ocampo, whom he followed. Mr. San mons has not submitted the amendment he proposes to that treaty, to his Republican triends, but it will be difficult to frame one on the basis of Mr. Mc-Lane's negotiation which will prove acceptable. THE MISSION TO RUSSIA.

At the request of John Appleton, the President has withheld his nomination for the mission to Russia. He is now urged by his friends to act as counsel for the American claimants before the Paraguay Commission, and, as that will prove more profitable than the mission, he will doubtless accept. Mr. Appleton's resignation as Assistant Secretary of State was filed two months ago in the department, but the President desired its acceptance deferred until now, when he reluctantly consented. As some compensation to South Car olina for Mr. Picken's vacancy at St. Petersburg. W. H. Trescott of Charleston has been tendered Mr. Appleton's place. He has respectable parts, is well educated, and afflicted with various diplomatic theories of little value to the practical routine of the department.

A PANACEA FOR THE DEMOCRACY.

Senator Nicholson assured a circle of anxious Democrats to-day that a panacea had been found for all the maladies of the party, in the probable momination of Ex-Governor Seymour of New-York, which the South would accept without hesitation. Our friends are agreed. Let the Democracy lay down the platform and open the ball.

Notwithstanding the family jars between Wen dell and the Administration, they recently approached him with an overture to go to New-York. and negotiate for the transfer of the few votes in that delegation which holds the balance in favor of Douglas. He was willing to act as their plenipotentiary, but required the sinews of war in advance, inasmuch as he is out of pocket considerably, before he appoints to square their accounts.

THE ADMINISTRATION CORRUPTIONS. Mr. Murphy, of the firm of Pease & Murphy, N. Y. . was before the Covode Committee to-day. He was called mainly in reference to an alleged transports, ion of some 1,500 votes from New-York into Co. "necticut, at the recent election, but was not exa uit ed beyond a certain point for satisfactory reasons. He admitted having received a Better from Mr. A. ch. bald, Chief Engineer of the Navy Department, Lv L he hands of a person who was Treasurer of the Tie, noeratic Fund in Hartford, with a request to do what he might desire. The Committee discharged him after this admis

sion, but may recall him. An effort was made to strike out the testimony of Mr. Schnable before the Comm ittee, on the ground of irrelevancy, but it was overrue'd as being connected with that of Mr. Walke ", 'a"his record is not at all agreeable to the Administration,

and J. B. looks melancholy. MEETING OF THE RIVAL ROSES.

An amusing incident occurred at Mrs. Blunt's reading at Willard's Concert Hall on Saturday evening, which caused much comment. Two sofas were placed at the head of the room on opposite sides so as to command the whole hall. When the audience was assembled, the President and his party walked in and occupied one. They had scarcely been seated when Mr. Donglas and his party entered from the side door and occupied the other. The rival roses thus sat eyeing each other with affectionate interest throughout, and greatly to the edification of a fashionable audience. The court flies never buzzed on the Douglas side, and officials had a sudden insensibility to his presence, who claim familiar terms on other occasions.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Monday, May 28, 1860.

Washington, Monday, May 28, 1860.

In consequence of the accident to the Nisgara, a new programme has to be made respecting the movements hence of the Japanese. They are anxious to return to their country at the earliest possible period. To day they are receiving visits from the Army and Navy officers and their immilies and others.

The Hon. Henry W. Phillips of Pennsylvania has been tendered by the President the office of Commissioner to adjust claims under the treaty with Paragnay. The Kepublican ratification meeting in front of the City Hall was largely attended by persons of all parties. Speeches were made by Maj. B. B. French, Senators Doolittle and Wade, and Representatives Washburn of Maine, Grow, and other Congressmen.

The intervals were enlivened with instrumental music. All the speakers were enthusiastic in their precision of the election of Lincoln and Hamin, the only question being their majoraics. The resolutions ratified the Chicago nominations, expressed patriotism, sabra ing the whole Union, approved of the Republican party

did the Chicago nominations, expressed patriotism, and the Chicago nominations, expressed patriotism, and the chicago party and patron, and asserted that the Republican party would, under all circumstances, bow to the majority of law, and adhere to all constitutional requirements.

### XXXVITH CONGRISS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, May 23, 4860. A large amount of routine business of no general erest was transacted.

terest was transacted.

The bill making appropriations to complete the gen-logical surveys of Oregon and Washington was taken up and passed.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Miss.) made a report from the

Committee of Conference on disagreeing to the votes
of the two Houses on the Military Academy bill,
which was concurred in.
On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep., Wis.), a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the contracts for the ex-

tension of the Patent-Office.

Mr. DIXON (Rep., Conn.) desired to offer the following resolution, and to say a few words by way of

explanation.

Rescired, That in the execution of the order of the Senate for the imprisonment of Thaddeus Hyatt, the Sergeant at Arms be authorized and directed to remove said Hyatt from the common jud in this city, and permit him to pass without restraint within the limits of the City of Washington.

Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) objected to the resolution and the debate, and the same lies over under the rules.

Mr. DIXON gave notice that he would call up the resolution to progress morning.

resolution to-morrow morning.

The Post-Office Deficiency bill was taken up, and a discussion ensued in regard to the details of the bill.

Mr. HAMMOND (Dem., S. C.) attacked the reduction of postage, and said it would be necessary to increase the rates.

tion of postage, and said it would be necessary to increase the rates.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) opposed this view, and cited statistics to show that the revenue had increased.

Mr. HAMMOND said that the revenue had indeed increased, but the expenses had increased in a much larger proportion. The United States had not concentrated a population like England, to justify low postage. The latter was a scheme of the newspaper editors of the large cities to secure a large circulation for their journals. It was a scheme to oppress the people of the rural districts for the benefit of the commercial and political interests. olitical interests.
GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) thought a large propor-

tion of the deficiency resulted from the salaries paid the route agents, and many unnecessary officials. Mr. YULEE (Dem., Fla.)—If the Senator will be kind enough to name some of these supernumerarics, no doubt the Postmaster-General will be happy to

avail himself of the information.

Mr. GRIMES thought something should be done to control the charges made by Railroad Companies, steamboats, etc., which were exorbitant.

Further discussion ensued, in which Messrs. HAMMOND, YULEE, COLLAMER (Rep., Vt.) and others

Mr. YULEE particularly defended the action of the

Mr. COLLAMER contended that the discretion had Mr. COLLAMER contended that the discretion had been badly exercised by the Department.
Mr. TOOMBS (Dem., Ga.) strongly opposed the House bill, as taking away the power from the Post-master-General which had belonged to him for sixty years, and inaugurating a system of extravagance. It was started by the Republican party, and showed what its professions of economy were worth.
Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) contended that the Post-master General had reduced the service under circum-

master-General had reduced the service under circum-stances of necessity which did not now exist, and that was within his discretion to restore service where it

it was within his discretion to restore service where it was thus discontinued.

The propriety of restoring the mail service from Charleston via Savannah and Key West to the steamer Isabel was also largely discussed, Messrs. HAMMOND and MALLORY advocating it and Messrs. YULEE and TOOMBS opposing it.

After a long debate, or motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the Senate went into Executive Session.

On the reopening of the doors, the discussion of the Poet-Office bill was resumed.

Without taking the question, the Senate at 6 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CORWIN (Rep., Ohio) moved to postpone the unsideration of the Pacific Railroad bill. Mr. HOUSTON (Adm. Dem., Ala.) hoped not, for o-day would be wasted in turmoil and wrangling as ast Monday was, and of which every man here was Mr. CORWIN should be sorry to introduce any sub-

ject productive of such a result. His object was to transact some business, and not create turnoil.

Mr. CRAWFORD (Dem., Ga.) said every man's mind was made up. The Pacific Railroad had been a pending subject for five years, and it was time it was definitely acted upon. Were gentlemen afraid to meet the responsibility?

the responsibility?
Mr. ELIOT (Rep., Mass.) spoke earnestly of the mortance of taking up the Lighthouse bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., Ill.) said that both cings of the Democracy at Charleston agreed that

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., in.) said that wings of the Democracy at Charleston agreed that the Eadroad should be constructed.

JOHN COCHRANE (Dem., N.Y.) inquired whether Mr. Farnsworth supposed the Democracy fixed to-day when the subject should come up. [Laughter.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that the Democracy of this House had fixed to-day when it should be considered. He hoped the friends of the measure would not vote for the postponement, which would be the means of defeating the bill, as it would have to go to the Senate.

to Senate.

The House refused by a vote of 57 against 118 to postpone till Thursday.

Mr. CARTER (Rep., N. Y.) asked that a day be set apart for the consideration of the District of Columbia business, but various objections were raised by Repub-

Mr. HUGHES (Dem., Md.) said it was very hare that they were not willing to do anything for the

House concurred in the report of the Committee The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on disagreeing to the amendments to the West Point Academy bill, which, in addition to the usual items, appropriates \$35,000 for the construction of officers quarters, the provision for the mounted regiment of Texas volunteers omitted.

The House resumed the consideration of the Pacific Reitscad bill.

Mr. PHELPS (Dem., Mo.), though in favor of

Railroad bill.

Mr. PHELPS (Dem., Mo.), though in favor of a central route, gave his reasons for being opposed to the line indicated by the bill. It was not right and proper to confine the grantees to a particular line if one more economical and shorter can be found.

Mr. CRAIG (Dem., Mo.) replied that his colleague had served his own constituents so long and faithfully that his vision had become contracted. He (Craig) had heard it said that if any friend of his colleague was going to Heaven, the latter would want him to start from St. Lonis, going through Springfield and Albuquerque to get there. [Laughter.] His colleague thought the thirty-fifth parallel through Albuquerque was the proper one, but he (Craig) did not. He had heard persons say who traveled this rams-horn route that they were willing to be called green horns for doing so. [Laughter.] He advocated the route proposed by the bill as calculated to accommodate more people than any other.

proposed by the bill as calculated to accommodate more people than any other.

Mr. Phelys's amendment to strike out the route through Salt Lake was rejected by 43 against 74.

Mr. SMITH (Dem., Va.) said that the names of certain gentlemen, scattered all over the Union, appear in the bill as corporators, on whom this great and valuable franchise is proposed to be conferred. The use of the names of these persons, without their request or assent, was for the purpose of commanding influence in this House.

Mr. CURTIS (Rep., Iowa) replied to Mr. Smith, and s, id that, as a member of the Select Committee, he (Mr. Cur. is) very well knew that instead of taking men who Cur. by very wen knew that instead of taking men who have n ang around Congress, they selected men who, a good n with, being bonorable, will carry out the will of Congres. No such motive as Mr. Smith intimated had a discence.

Mr. SMITH in the secondaries could sell out the manufacture of the manu

nd make a good a ing by the speculation.

Mr. CURTIS reph. d that it was no franchise at all.

Mr. CURTIS reps.
t was likely to prove a burden.
Mr. SMITH desired that books might be opened for subscriptions, so that men of moderate means migh not be choked off by the action of this House.

Mr. STEVENS (Delegate from Washington Terri-tory) advocated three routes, a Northern, Central and Southern one. He spoke of their military importance, and gave the results of his experience and investigations. Looking to our supremacy on the north-west const, he showed that a Northern route was as practicable as a Southern one, the snow of one section being no more an impediment than the drifting sands of the

Mr. TAYLOR (Dem., La.) treated this as a great national question, and was in favor of three roads. If these were provided for, it would not necessarily fol-low that all should be commenced and finished at the

low that all should be commenced and finished at the same time. He was opposed to the pending bill.

Mr. REAGAN'S (Dem., Texas) amendment, altering the first section so as to make the proposed grantees merely the trustees for the organization of a company to build the railroad, was rejected.

Mr. REAGAN then offered another amendment that

the persons named as grantees, within three months after the passage of the act, shall determine the amount of private capital necessary to complete the road, and open books for subscriptions in New-York, New-Or-

open books for subscriptions in New-York, New-Or-leans, and elsewhere, limiting the subscriptions. The amendment was agreed to, by 99 against 50. Pending the amendment to substitute for the first sec-tion the Texas or Southern route, the House adjourned.

# ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Why is it that the Republican Senators manifest so much indifference to the bill for the admission of Kansas? The bill passed the House by 61 majority so long ago as the 11th of April last, and it has now occupies without admiration.

word being spoken in its behalf. What does this mean? . . . . . . . . 4 to be referred a month ago on ay was the committee on Territories. Committee would The fair presumption was that the hold on to it until a very late day in the se. wity, it passed the House by an unexpectedly large mayclearly should have been pushed in the Sena e mediately thereafter. But nobody seemed have the slightest interest in its The Committee on Territories having finally reported it back to the Senate without alteration. Last We doesday was the day fixed for its consideration. But the Clerk, it seems, made a mistake in entering the fact in his journal, putting it down for Wednesday week; whereupon, instead of correcting the journal and proceeding to the consideration of the special order, Kansas was shoved off one week further toward the end of the session, at the suggestion of Republican Senators, and the Senate made to accommodate itself to an error of the Clerk. I beg to assure you that this sort of shuffling on the part of the Republican side of the Senate chamber is by no means satisfactory to the people of Kansas or their friends throughout the country. It is said that the three electoral votes of Kansas are not regarded by the leaders of the Republican party as of any importance, because they cannot perceive any contingency in which three votes can be decisive of the election. It is also said that, in the event of the election passing into the House of Representatives, the admission of Kansas could be of no special advantage to the Republicans, inasmuch as i would render one more vote necessary to a choice. Many are, therefore, inclined to suspect that this inactivity indicates an unprincipled attempt to compass by indirection the defeat of Kansas, so as to raise a point which would give the Republican party an advantage in the election, with the design, of course, in that case to hold the Democratic party responsible before the people. The writer would be loth to accept any such explanation of the fact as this. But it is well known that the people of Kansas have suffered beyond description for six years by being connected with the schemes of politicians to control the elections of the country. They have al-ways regarded the Republicans as their friends, and have consequently adhered to that party throughout. But the bare suspicion, however unfounded, that the Republicans are seeking to defeat them in this important juncture, would give the State to the Democratic

been ever since hanging fire in the Senate without a

party for the next twenty years. The appearance of bad faith in this matter could not fail also to excite 4 many Republican minds, in all parts of the country, a serious distrust of the sincerity and patriotism of the men to whose hands they are called on to commit the Government of the Confederacy for the next four years Very respectfully yours, Washington, May 26, 1860.

[We cheerfully accord a hearing to "Kansas; but we know he does injustice to the Republican Senators. There is not one of them who is not anxious and zealous for the Admission of Kansas at this session. Whether they could or could not premote that end by open urgency, they probably know better than we do. That they are acting wisely as well as justly, is our strong conviction.

### Republican Ratification Meeting at Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 28, 1860.

The Republicans of Washington held a large and epthusiastic meeting this evening, to ratify the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin. A large crowd was gathered in front of the Court-House. As the procession came in front of the building, they were greeted with three rousing cheers for the nominees of the Chicago Convention.

Mr. B. B. French briefly announced the object of the meeting, referring to the compliments paid to Mr. Lin-coln by the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Benjamin), read a series of resolutions, and introduced Senator Doolittle, who was greeted with cheers. Mr. Doolittle said it was for no ordinary occasion that

this meeting was held at the National Capital. The once powerful Democratic party is now in the throes of dissolution, because the soul has gone out of it. Not one doctrine of the old Democratic party is left to the present organization. They have changed their creed on the question of Slavery, and, instead of admitting it to be an evil, they now proclaim it as a Divine institu-tion; that it shall go into all the free Territories o the United States. In this respect they trample under foot the doctrines of Jefferson, Madison, and all the old and true Democrats.

Douglas was a fallen star, that he had broken his bargain with the South, that he had agreed to let out all his thinking to half a dozen old, respectable gentlemen in silk gowns. But if Mr. Douglass was a fallen star, he fell when he made the bargain and repealed the Missouri Compromise. [Voice—" That's so."]

He, Mr. Doolittle, was not willing to let out the hinking of the American people to any set of men. A party to have any vitality must think for itself. The Republican party is to-day the reorganization of the old true Democracy. Could a post-mortem examination be held on this dead Democratic party, it would be easy to tell the cause of its death. It was a double headed organization. If you cut into the Southern head, it would be found to be dying of Calhounism. The Northern head was dying of softening of the brain, and if you searched it still further to the region of the disphgram, it would be found to be dying of rottenness of the heart. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Washburne of Maine was the next speaker. H. said the time was fast coming when the last man of the Democratic party should pass away, to return n more forever. [Laughter and cheers.] He congratu lated the citizens of Washington on the prospect of a new power, that should foster the true interests of labor and commerce, and make this Government and this capital what it should be. [Cheers.]

In referring to the action of the Chicago Convention he delivered a glowing and eloquent eulogium on the character and statesmanship of William H. Seward. character and statesmanship of William H. Seward, and declared that none would labor more carnestly for the nominees of that Convention than the friends of the New-York Statesman. It was not a question of doubt who would be next President. It was merely a question of the portion of majorities. No better man lived, he said, the portion of majorities. No better man lived, he said, the portion of majorities are not many more than the state of the portion of majorities. No better man lived, he said, the said, the said of the portion of majorities are not many more than the state of the state of the said question of majorities. No better man lived, he said, than the nominee for Vice-President. He was true and honest. The Democratic party will inevitably be consigned to that political limbo where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest,

Mr. Washburne's speech was greeted throughout

with cheers and laughter. Amid loud cries, Senator Wade appeared and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. He said he knew no great measure of welfare to the country at large that the Democratic party had faithfully carried out. Since they took possession of the Government, about eight years ago, they have inaugurated corruption and prostrated almost entirely the agricultural and manufactur ing interests. They boasted the country was at peace, but they have stirred up sectional strife and set two portions of the country at war. Is any one satisfied with the Administration? [Cries of yes and no.] No one is satisfied. [Voice—D—d if we ain't.]

There was but one measure the Democratic party had inaugurated, and that was the status of Slavery in the Territories. This is the only idea of the party south of the Potomac. Free Labor goes into the Territories, builds fences and splits rails like "Honest Abe." But the slaveholder goes with his two-legged chattels, calls on Government to protect him, and then calls that State equality. [Laughter.]

If a man will keep property with a proclivity to ran away, he must take the hazards. If a man will keep a wolf or a bear that will run away, is Government to be called upon to protect him and keep his animals fenced in? [Laughter.] No one could contemplate the course of the standard-bearer of the Republican party working his way up to the proud position he

He believed the Chicago Convention were aided by Providence in the wise selection they had made. Abra Providence in parlor Democrat, shouting De-ham Lincoln was n. God Almighty's living Democracy. He was one o. He is a true American mocracy, and not spouting it. Ad such a man and no other country could have product tribe of Yet the Democratic prints say he is not of the Judah, not one of the first families, and not fit . be President. It is a work of supererogation to ratify. It is glready ratified on high and in the hearts of th

He refe vred to Mr. Hamlin, and said his superior in wirdom and integrity could not be found anywhere. Mr. French next introduced the Hon, Galusa A

Grow of Pennsylvania, who was received with cheers THE ROYAL F.AMILY PREPARING FOR FLIGHT mingled with a few hisses. He reviewed the course of this Administration, who came into power with a surplus of \$17,000,000. Now there is a deficiency of as many millions, and a debt of \$65,000,000.

[Voice-Wendell's got it. Great laughter.] He referred to the measures and principles of the Republican party, and said that next 4th of March the young giant killer of the West will take charge of this Government and inaugurate those principles, which shall give free homes to free men, and advance its true interests. The Republicans ask that free and honest labor may have room to work its way to independence It is a question between the men who own the labor of others, and those men who own their own muscle and brains-that is the only sectionalism chargeable to the sons of toil to bear their standard. The Democratic party had betrayed the cause of free labor, and struck down the compromise of our fathers, and on the 4th of November, when they are dead, you can read on their coffin, "Died of disease contracted on the 30th of May 1854." [Langhter.]

He had just returned from Pennsylvania, where al were alive and enthusiastic, and Lincoln was elected now. [Laughter.] It only remains to count the votes. At the conclusion of Mr. Grow's cloquest speech he received three rousing cheers.

The next speaker was Senator Wilson. He said the Democratic party had failed to make a nominatisn at Charleston, and were to-day utterly torn to pieces. But the Republicans at Chicago had unani nominated a son of toil from among the people to take charge of this Government, and to-day the masses of this country are rallying around the ticket of Lincoln and Hamlin, which was sage to triumph.

The Hon. Mr. Spaulding of New-York was introduced. He said there was a moral force in a gathering like this in Washington. [Voice-Yes; all Demoerats.) He wished to speak for New-York; and promised that the Empire State would be good for not less than 40,000 for "Honest Old Abe." [Voice— What has become of John Bell? The cause is onward, and will go onward till it has spread over every State in this Union.

He was followed by the Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohio, in a strong and eloquent speech, setting forth the principles of the coming contest, and prophesying the triumph of the future. The Hon, James B. McKean of New-York said he

seconded what was said by Mr. Spaulding of New York, in regard to the Empire State, and promised 'good report" from that State in November noxt. The meeting passed off quietly, with no attempt at

there was a tremendous cry of "noes," with great United Presbyterian Gen'l Assembly

disturbance. On asking a vote on the resolutions

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 28, 1860. FOURTH DAY.

The Assembly met at the usual hour, and spent balf an hour in devotional exercises.

The Judicial Committee made a report on a memor ial from members in the Presbytery of Argyle on the following questions: 1st. Are our distinctive principles, as well as the doctrines of grace, terms of communion? 2d. Is it consistent with our standards to extend communion in scaling ordinances to persons whose principles are inconsistent with our profes-

To the former the Committee gave an affirmative answer, and to the latter a negative answer. On a motion to adopt the report, a very spirited debate spring up, and was participated in by the leading nembers of the Assembly. The report was adopted almost unanimously.

The Board of Publication made an additional report.

The Board has received since its organization last year \$3,104. It has established a Depository in Pittsburgh, and published an edition of the Bible, King on the Eldership, several tracts and catechisms, has helped weak Sabbath-Schools by donations of books, and is doing a good work. The Board also had been making verbal amendments on the version of Psalms now in use, some of which were read by Dr. Pressley, when a lively debate sprung up. The subject was dis posed of by adding Drs. Pressley and Guthrie and the Rev. R. Gracev to the Board of Publication as a Committee to make such verbal amendments as they may see proper, and publish the Psalm-Book thus amended, and report to the next General Assembly. The understanding is that no amendment shall be made affecting the integrity of the version.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, May 28, 1860.

The Hon. John Cramer, delegate at large on the Wood Charleston Delegation, Chairman of the Astor-House meeting, and representative man of the Wood-birkinson movement in this State, has addressed the following letter to the Hon. G. R. Davis, ex-Speaker of the State Assembly.

WATERFORD, May 24, 1860.

The Hon. G. R. Davis, Dear Sir; in answer to

WATERFORD, May 24, 1860.

The Hon. G. R. Davis—Dear Sir: In answer to your letter, requesting my opinion as to the expediency of the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas by the National Convention to assemble in June at Baltimore, I must own I have reflected much on the subject, and, from what I heard and saw in a tour through several Western States, I have become perfectly satisfied that he is the only man the Democratic party can present with any hope of success. Recent events emacted at Chicago by the Republican party have, in my opinion, rendered his nomination absolutely necessary, if we desire to secure the ascendency of the Democratic party in the State or mation.

Union. Mr. Douglas is not only an available but at experienced statesman of marked ability, uniterable firmness of purpose, and an indomitable perseverance—important qualifications for the Chief Executive.

firmness of purpose, and an indominate properties of purpose, and an indominate properties of the Chief Executive.

I would myself support any good Union man of the South, but the feelings of the masses North and West are such at present that we cannot control their action, and if we should make the rash attempt now, we must be beaten by overwhelming majorities. These few reasons would govern my action in the pending nomination. I have not adverted as much as I ought, perhaps, the contraction of the properties of the properties

ation. I have not adverted as much as I ought, perhaps, to the permanent advantage it would give us in the State elections hereafter. A united, harmonious Democracy would exterminate the corrupt and ruinous rule of Black Republicanism for many long years.

Troly, your obd terry.

Gigned)

This letter is regarded here as an indication of the alarm of the Dickinson men at the probability of Horatio Seymour being nominated at Baltimore, and as an attempt on their part to head off such a movement. It is said it will be followed by other similar demonstrations.

## The Savannah Slave Case.

The District Attorney has nolle prosect the cases against Lamar, Aken, Mott, Tucker and Brown. The prosecutions continue against Capt. Farnum and Carrie for piracy, and Trowbridge and Brown for holding Africans.

Later from Havana.

The steamship Catawba, from Havana and Key West on the 25th inst., has arrived here. Her advices state Sugar dull and tending downward. Muscovados unchanged with a few control of the con state Sugar dull and tending downward. auscovance unchanged, with a few sales at 6½ 8½ ; culs; fair and refining at 7½ reals. Molasses—Little inquiry and prices weak; clayed 3æ3] reals. Exchange on London III½ #112; on New-York and Boston at par #½ cent premium. Freights to the United States slightly declined.

# SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PALESTINE AND ARABIA.

GREAT CONSTERNATION IN NAPLES.

The Heenan-Sayers Affair Settled.

EACH MAN TO HAVE A BELT.

SAYERS RETIRES FROM THE RING.

Death of Theodore Parker.

THE RUSSO-TURKEY DIFFICULTY.

Probable Collision between the Papal and

The steamship Palestine, from Liverpool at 21 p. m.

p. m. yesterday.

simultaneously with the Palestine.

Liverpool at 1 p. m. of the 15th.

at Southampton about an hour later.

at Southampton on the 15th.

Liverpool early on the morning of the 14th.

The Royal Mail steamship America, from Boston, via

Halifax, arrived at Queenstown on the 14th, and at

The steamship Hammonia, from New-York, arrived

The steamsh Australasian, from Portland, arrived at

Queenstown at 9:30 a. m., of the 16th, and the United

States steamship Vanderbilt, from New-York, arrived

The Royal Mail steamship Africa, from New-York,

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION.

e enemy. Another proclamation, addressed to the Romans, re

wounding ten. Several were arrested.

Latest.—A Turin dispatch states that during the landing at Marsala four persons were killed. The arms and ammunition were disembarked. Other arms coming from the Levant were landed several days

glish residents.

The important announcement was made via Madrid, that the King of Naples had applied for foreign inter-

vention.

Among other questionable rumors was one that a treaty offensive and defensive had been concluded between Naples, Rome, and Austria, and all the deposed

Thalian Sovereigns.

The latest accounts from Naples represent the utmost consternation there. The troops were dispirited.

Tamuluous maifestations were taking place, the royal family packing up all their jewels and valuables, and

other strong indications that a great insurrection is looked for at any moment.

At the latest dates Garibaldi's forces were moving on

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 14th the Marquis of Normandy moved the production of all the correspond-ence with British representatives in Italy relative to

Garibaldi's expedition.

The Government promised to produce the dispatches.
In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone withdrew

his measure relative to newspaper postage, on the plea that Sir Rowland Hill's health was such as to require

six months' leave of absence.

Mr. Cardwell stated that the attention of the Gov

erument had been called to the collection of money be-ing made in Ireland for the use of the Pope and to en-listment for the Papal army. Such proceedings were entirely irregular, and steps would be taken to check

prize-fighting as a manly amusement, illustrative of the best qualities of the British race.

After some debate, during which sever a Members

arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 20th.

Landing of Garibaldi in Sicily.

SUCCESS OF THE EXPEDITION.

protested against the police being called upon to keep the peace while the Government, in that House, encouraged those who violated it, the subject dropped. Pullinger, the defaulting casoier of the Union Bank, had been sentenced to twenty years penal servitude.

A defalcation on a small scale had been discovered against the Cashier in Panky & Co.'s Bank, London, but no prosecution had taken place.

An influential deputation, headed by Mr. Milner Gibson, waited upon Lord Palmerston, to lay before him the plans of a contemplated telegraph to America, via Furo Island and Iceland, and solicit the Government to dispatch vessels to take soundings and make a survey of the route.

Mr. Crosekey and Col. Shaffner explained the nature of the project, and several Arctic navigators urged the importance of the survey.

Lord Palm erston requested the full details in writing. Sir Charles Barry, the distinguished architect, is dead.

John C. Heeman writes a letter to The London

Sir Charles Barry, the distinguished architect, and dead.

John C. Hecman writes a letter to The London Times, complaining of his inability to come to any arrangement with Payers for a reasewal of the contest. He says he is willing to accept the proposition that he and Sayers should have a best arisets, got up by pablic subscription, the true champion's best remaining in the hands of the editor of Bell's Life, to be fought for

hands of the editor of Bets's Life, to be longer to again.

Public meetings had been held denouncing the Early of Derty's threatened opposition to the paper duty.

The British Government had issued a proclamation against collistment for the Pope in Ireland, but not to interfere in the subscriptions for the Sicilian insurgents—the law officers of the Crown not regarding it as

illegal.

The English funds were very heavy under Continental politics; but there was more steadness at the

FRANCE. The Czar's brother, Granal Duke Nicholas, had arrived at Paris to visit Napoleon.

Count Montemosin and brother had also arrived at

of the 16th inst., via Queenstown the 17th inst., passed Father Point at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The steamship Arabia, frem Liverpool the 19th inst., via Queenstown the 20th inst., arrived at Halifax at 1

The Palestine will be due at Quebec at a late hour this evening.

The steamship Glasgow sailed for New-York direct The steamship Vigo, from New-York, arrived as

Count Montemolin and brother had also arrived at Paris.

The Bank of France returns brought by the Persia is erroneous. The faultion really decreased £56,000.

The Government deposits decrease is £1,600,000.

It is interred from some of the Paris papers that in the event of a Sicilian insurrection, leading to the extension of the Sardinian Kaugdon, the Emperor will likely demand compensation for a fresh extension of French territory.

The Paris correspondent of The London Herald says an ominous correspondence has commenced between the Cabinets of London and Paris. Respecting this, he says matters seldom were in a more critical aspect, and asserts that France, Russin, Austria, and Spain were leagued together.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times refers to the same subject. He says sit is proposed that the two Governments set their far we sansist intervention, whether from Austria, Pice more, over the Papal States, and let the Sicilians and I leapolitans fight it out. He says the relations between France and England require such gentle handling that the Government press were notified to use no strong language against England.

The Paris Bourse was very flat and dagitated. Rentes had declined to 69 90.

ment press were notified to use no aroug language against England.

The Paris Bourse was very flat and agitated. Rentes had declined to 69.90.

M. Thouvenel had issued the folkewing declaration for better preserving to the Districts of Chablais and Faucigny, the character of neutrality stipulated by article 92 of the final act of Vienna. Fra nea-consents that said districts shall remain without the line of the French customs, and form a separate commercial scheme under a special regulation.

The report that France had offered la pecuniary indemity to Switzerland, was unfounded.

The Paris Bourse had been greatly degressed, but closed firmer. Rentes 68f, 80c.

The French Minister at Napless had asked for four ships of war, and the vessels had been sent.

GAEIBALDI'S EXPEDITION.

Intelligence relative to Garibaldi's expedition is meager and disconnected. It was asserted that he had landed at Marsala; but another statement is that, although a force of one thousand men landed there, it was not known whether Garibaldi was among them. A Vienna telegram of the 14th states on reliable information that part of Garibaldi's expedition disembarked at Marsala on the 11th from two vessels. The royal ships were obliged to cease firing during two hours—being, it is asserted, prevented by Eaglish steamers. The firing could not be resumed until the English officers had returned from the shore to their vessels. The volunteers who landed were fighting with the royal troops at the moment of the mail's departure. The French Minister at Naples, had asked for four ships of war, and the vessels had been see it.

The French fleet was about to sail for the Levant.
There were vague and unauthentie ru more of a new French loan for military purposes.

The Prussian Chamber of Depaties had passed the Government project for a war credit, 311; against 21.

ITALY.

Theodore Parker died at Elorence on 5 he 10th inst.

It was reported that Lamoriciere had in ace a forward movement with the Papal troops, and the t 5,000 Piedmontese troops had embarked from Ge ace to check with the royal troops at the moment of the mail's departure.

An official dispatch of the 13th from Naples says the firing of two Neapolitan frigates off Marsala killed several fillibusters. As regards the two vessels in which they arrived, the Lombarda was sunk, and the Piedmonte has been captured. The Royal troops marched to meet those who disembarked.

Other dispatches confirm the news of the disembarkation of Garibaldi, and of the capture of the steamer Piedmonte, and destruction of the Lombarda. A Turin paper publishes a letter of Garibaldi to M. Rabalt, excusing himself for having taking the steamers Piedmonte and Lombarda, on the ground that it was done in the interest of the national cause. These steamers were foreibly taken possession of, not chartered by Garibaldi's followers.

The Turin journals publish a proclamation of Garibaldi to the Italians. Garibaldi calls upon the inhabitants of the Marches, Umbria, and Sabrina, and the Neapolitans, to revolt, in order to divide the forces of he enemy.

him.

It was positively asserted that the Fre neh army of Rome had received orders to evacuate that city.

It was said that the Sardinian Governut eat had ordered the garrisons of Central Italy to mi irch rapidly forward toward the Pontifical frontier.

Austria refuses to admit Piedmont to the proposed Conference, on the ground that Cavour had declared that Piedmont intended to take no part in the dispute between France and Switzerland, resulting from the annexation.

There was a continued concentration of the Papal troops at Guffio.

roops at Guffio.

It was stated that the date had been fixed for a grad-

nd evacuation of Rome by the French ti cops. The first detachment would leave shortly.

The King of Naples had subscribed 1,000,000 scudi to the Papal loan. Gen. Concha had been elected President of the "Golden

The army of Africa entered Madrid amid much en-

Another proclamation, addressed to the Romans, re-calls the insurrection of 1849, and urges the Romans to act like their brethren who fell in defending Rome. Col. Medici, the friend of Gen. Garibaldi, at Meno (Genoa?), was forwarding the preparations for a sec-end expedition. Six thousand volunteers were already nrolled.

It was asserted that the numerous diplomatic repreentatives made to Piedmont would decide the Governnent to prevent the departure of the second expedition.

Great agitation prevailed at Naples.

A Palermo dispatch, of the 13th, states that in five The Austrian Government had stated that the British.
Embassador to Russia, on the receipt of Gossahakoff's communication relative to Turkey, lodged a formal protest against it; but this was not so. He only received the communication under reserve, by stating that he intended to refer it to his Government for rastruction on the matter. A later dispatch says it at A Palermo dispatch, of the 13th, states that in five churches, at the termination of mass, shouts of "Italy, for ever!" "Liberty, forever!" &c., were raised. In the evening the populace, to the number of ten thousand, assembled on the promenade. The police were unable to disperse them, and troops were summoned, who fired on the people, killing four and

England would not interpose.

The attitude of Russia toward Turkey was attracting much attention, and regarded as decidedly men-

The St. Petersburgh telegraph states that the principal foreign Ministers, excepting the Turkish, vere recently convoked by Prince Gortschakoff, who declared that the position of the Christians in Turkey had become so intolerable that Russia was on the point of addressing strong representations to the Porto in their favor, and hoped to obtain the support of other Po wers. The London Times says that Russia is medite ting a second Menschikoff mission, and that England, while laboring to advance the interests of Christians, cannot forget that she is pledged to advance the interests of the Ottoman State. The St. Petersburgh telegraph states that the p rin-

coming from the Levant were landed several days before on the Southern coast.

The Governor of Sicily had issued a proclamation prohibiting the carrying or detention of arms.

There was some excitement at Florence, owing to the appearance of placards in favor of the ex-Grand Duke, and romors of an intention to attempt the recovery of his power. The garrison had been reinforced and the National Guard called out.

A portion of the clergy of Florence had refused to chant a Te Deum, as ordered by the authorities.

Intelligence relative to Garibaldi's expedition is still measer and conflicting, but the reports generally concur in stating that he was making good progress. Some say he had captured the most important positions in Sicily, except Messina and Palermo.

After his landing at Marsala, the Neapolitan war vessels bombarded that town without a warning, and the British vessels interposed for the protection of English residents. The Journey of M. de Bredberg to Paris, to replace Kisseliff, the Russian Embassador, has brough it about an understanding between France and Russ a. Russia is said to have collected at Nicholieff a gr eat number of transports and merchant steamers. AFRICA.

AFRICA.

Dates from the coast of Africa are to
April. Trade was brisk.

The American gun boat Mystic bad left
the South Coast with the mails.

The U. S. frigate Constitution was at
the 4th of May.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegraph from Sidney, five days it ster, reports the suspension of the large and old-estable ished houses of David Jones & Co. and Thompson, Symonds & Co. Their liabilities are thought to amount to £250,000 sterling. It was feared other houses would follow.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

The London Money market was t coubled, the aspect of political affairs exercising a de pressing influence. On the 15th there was more stearliness in the Funds, but the market was dull. The decrand few money was pretty brisk, and the rate in the open me, ket was only a fraction below the Bank minimum.

LATEST-By Telegraph to Queenstown.

A telegraph from Pesth says an aut ograph letter from the Emperor will be published to morrow, allowing Constitutional Superintendents to as semble a Conven-tion to discuss the question of semering deputies to the General Conference, andmake propositions for a Synod. A free choice of Superintendents and Carales is grant-ed. The trials pending against Protestants are sus-regular. Paris 17th.—The semi-official Le Payes contains

Paris 17th.—The semi-official Le Payes contains the following confirmation of G aribaddi's success:

The z-counts from Italy as nounce that Garibaddi's expedition developed itself wit hextraordinary rapidity. At present, success appears be yound question. Garibaddi was concentrating the scattered l'imbs of the inserrecting bands, and it was asserted that he had captured the most important positions on Equipment and Present Paris. most important positions on the island. From other intelligence if appears that a portion of Garibaldi's ex-pedition landed in Calabria, and that the issurrection

them.

In the House of Commons on the 15th Lord John Russell stated that Lord Cowley had received no information from the French Government that France would claim further territorial compensation if Sardinian territory was extended by the pending movements. He also announced that Government had received information from St. Petersburg as to the state of afficiency of the state of afficient states. was threatening Naples.

London, May 17.—The London Trace has received he following important dispatch from Naples:

The state of affairs is precarious; the king has re-

information from St. Petersoning as to the state of a fairs in Turkey similar to what appeared under the head of "Russia and Turkey," but they had no infor-mation as to the concentration of a Russian army on the Pruth,

Lord Lavaine moved for the correspondence between

The state of affairs is precarious; the king has requested foreign intenfere ace.

The dispatch from Paly created a bewildering effect on the Paris Bourse, tanouning almost to a panis.

It was reported in Paris that tiez, Lamoricare had made a movement, to check which 5,000 Piezhmontese had embarked at Aienon.

London, Saturday.—Bell's Life of this morning aunounces that a meeting took place between Sayers and Hernan at that office yesterlay, to discuss the means of terminating the dispute between them, and as to the possession of the Champion's belt. It was ultimately agreed that two new belts, exact counterparts of the agreed that two new belts, exact counterparts of the one so much coveted, should be made, the money for See Eighth Page. Lord Lavaine moved for the correspondence between the Home Secretary and the Sonth-Eastern Railway Company with respect to the special train to the late fight for the championship. He severely denounced the conduct of the company. Lord Palmerston protested against the exaggerated observations of Lord Lavaine with respect to the par-ties who witnessed the fight. Such matters were ex-tainly matters of taste. He made a humorous and observation replaces on behalf of those who respects characteristic apology on behalf of those who regarded

See Eighth Page.